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1 (Call to order at 10:06 a.m.) 2 THE CLERK: This is criminal cause for plea hearing 3 docket 21-CR-219, United States v. Will Garcon, Magistrate Judge 4 Peggy Kuo presiding. 5 Will the parties please state their appearances, 6 beginning with the Government? 7 MS. ZUCKERWISE: Good morning, Your Honor. 8 Zuckerwise and Turner Buford for the Government. 9 MR. BUFORD: Good morning, Your Honor. 10 THE COURT: Good morning. 11 MS. SHARKEY: Good morning, Your Honor, Kelley Sharkey 12 for Willie Garcon. 13 THE COURT: All right. 14 THE DEFENDANT: Good morning, Your Honor, Willie 15 Garcon. 16 THE COURT: Good morning. Please be seated. All 17 right, before we get started, are there any issues that either 18 party needs to bring up? 19 MS. ZUCKERWISE: No. 20 MS. SHARKEY: No, Your Honor. 21 THE COURT: All right. So, good morning, Mr. Garcon. 22 I want to start by letting you know that you have a right to 23 have your quilty plea heard by a district judge in this case. 24 It would be Judge Rachel Kovner. She's also the judge who would

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sentence you.

MS. SHARKEY: Yes, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: Ms. Zuckerwise, it looks like you signed this as well?

MS. ZUCKERWISE: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Good, so now let's proceed. Mr. Garcon, your lawyer informs me that you wish to enter a plea today --

THE DEFENDANT: Oh, yeah.

THE COURT: -- pursuant to an agreement with the Government.

25 A plea is a serious decision and I need to make sure that you understand the rights that you'll be giving up and the potential consequences of your plea before you make this important decision.

I'm going to ask you some questions. I'd like your answers to be under oath. So if you could still -- please stand and raise your right hand?

(The Defendant is sworn.)

THE CLERK: Thank you.

THE COURT: All right, thank you. Mr. Garcon, now that you have sworn to tell the truth, you must tell the truth. If you were to deliberately lie in response to any of my questions, you could face additional criminal prosecution for perjury and making a false statement.

At any such prosecution, the statements you make can be used against you. Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If I say anything today that you want me to repeat or explain or if you want a moment to talk to your lawyer, please let me know.

It's important that you understand everything we're doing today, okay?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Let's start with the -- some preliminary questions. Can you state your full name, please?

THE DEFENDANT: Willie Garcon.

THE COURT: Did you receive a copy of the indictment

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in this case?

1 THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And did you discuss the charge in the indictment with your lawyer?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: As I understand it, you're seeking today to plead guilty to Count 1 of the indictment. And that is a charge of Access Device Fraud.

The indictment charges that in or about in between August 2019 and May 2020, within the Eastern District of New York and elsewhere, you did knowingly and with intent to defraud affect transactions with one or more access devices, that is, credit and debit cards.

And these are issued to another person or persons in a manner affecting interstate commerce and by such conduct did receive payment and one or more things of value aggregating \$1,000 or more during a one-year period.

Do you understand that's what you were charged with and what you'll be pleading guilty to today?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. So let's turn now to your rights. By pleading guilty, you'll be giving up some very valuable rights. And I want to make sure you understand them before you make your decision.

You have a right under the Constitution and laws of the United States to a speedy and public trial before a jury.

Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

2.2

THE COURT: You have the right to the assistance of an attorney for your defense at any trial and at all stages of the proceedings.

If you could not afford an attorney, the Court would appoint someone for you. Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: You have the right to plead not guilty and to persist in that plea. Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: At trial, you would be presumed innocent. You would not have to prove anything, including your innocence.

The burden is with the Government to present proof that convinces a jury beyond a reasonable doubt that you're guilty.

If the Government fails to meet this burden of proof, the jury would have to find you not guilty.

Any verdict by the jury, whether guilty or not guilty, would have to be unanimous, which means that all 12 members of the jury would have to agree. Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: At trial, witnesses for the Government would have to come to court and testify in your presence. Your lawyer could cross-examine these witnesses and raise legal

objections to the Government's evidence. She could offer evidence on your behalf that might help you in your case.

If you thought there were witnesses out there who could help you, but who did not want to come to Court and testify, your lawyer could ask the Court to make those witnesses come to Court and testify in your defense. Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: At trial, you would have the right to testify on your own on behalf, but you -- if you wanted to, but you could not be forced to.

This is because under the Constitution and laws of the United States, nobody can be compelled to be a witness against himself.

So if you wanted to go to trial, but chose not to testify, the judge would instruct the jury that they could not hold that against you. Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If instead of going to trial, you plead guilty to the crime charged, and if your guilty plea is accepted, you'll be giving up your right to a trial and all the other rights I have just described.

There will be no trial in this case. You will stand convicted of the crime to which you're pleading guilty just as if a jury found you guilty. Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

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                THE COURT: If you do plead guilty, I will have to ask
     you certain questions about what you did in order to satisfy
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 3
     myself that you are in fact guilty of the charge.
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               You will have to answer my questions and acknowledge
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     your quilt. This means that you will be giving up your right
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     not to incriminate yourself. Do you understand?
 7
                THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
 8
               THE COURT: Are you willing to give up your right to a
 9
     trial and all the other rights I've just described?
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                THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
11
                THE COURT: All right, thank you. So I will turn now
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     to the written agreement that you entered into with the
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     Government. Going to have this agreement marked as Government's
14
     Exhibit 1 and ask you to take a look at it.
15
           (Government's Exhibit 1 marked into evidence)
16
               MS. ZUCKERWISE: We -- I have a copy of this. Okay.
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               THE COURT: So, Mr. Garcon, have you seen that
18
     document before?
19
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
20
               THE COURT: Did you have a chance to read it?
21
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
22
               THE COURT: And did you have a chance to talk to Ms.
23
     Sharkey about it?
24
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
25
               THE COURT: Do you understand what it says?
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MS. SHARKEY: More than once, Your Honor.

understands the terms of the agreement?

MS. SHARKEY: I do.

THE COURT: Okay, and do you believe he fully

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Garcon?

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               THE COURT: Did you sign it?
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               MS. SHARKEY: Yes.
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               THE COURT: Did Mr. Garcon sign it in your presence?
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               MS. SHARKEY: Yes.
 5
               THE COURT: Does the agreement contain all the
 6
     promises made between the Government and Mr. Garcon in exchange
 7
      for his plea of quilty?
 8
               MS. SHARKEY: Yes.
 9
               THE COURT: All right, thank you.
10
               And Ms. Zuckerwise, did you sign the agreement?
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               MS. ZUCKERWISE: Yes, Your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Did your supervisor sign it?
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               MS. ZUCKERWISE: Yes, Your Honor.
14
               THE COURT: Does the agreement contain all the
15
     promises made between the Government and the Defendant in
16
     exchange for his plea of guilty?
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               MS. ZUCKERWISE: It does, Your Honor.
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               THE COURT: All right, thank you.
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               Mr. Garcon, I'm going to turn now the consequences of
20
     pleading guilty to the charge of Access Device Fraud. This
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     charge, which is a violation of 18 United States Code
22
     $1029(a)(5), carries the following potential penalties.
23
               There's no minimum term of imprisonment. There's a 15
24
     max -- 15-year maximum term of imprisonment.
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               In federal prison, there used to be a system called
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parole, which meant that if you -- that you could be sentenced to some amount of time in prison, but it was possible that you would be released early depending on the decision of a parole board.

Even though parole still exists in some states, it doesn't exist anymore in the federal system. This means that if you are sentenced to prison, you will not be released on parole. Do you understand the maximum -- the potential consequences in terms of prison time for you?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Following any prison term, a maximum term of three years of Supervised Release could be imposed.

Under Supervised Release, you will be free. However, you must abide by certain restrictions and requirements and you will have to report to and be supervised by the Probation Department.

If you violate any of the terms of Supervised Release such as committing another crime, testing positive for drugs, or any other condition that is imposed, you could receive an additional term of incarceration of up to two years without credit for time served in prison or on post-release supervision. Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: You may also be subject to a monetary fine in this case a maximum fine of the greater of \$250,000 or twice

the gross gain or twice the gross loss, depending on your ability to pay.

Restitution is mandatory in the full amount of each victim's losses. And this is something that the Court will determine.

There is a special assessment of \$100. This is a condition of your sentence that must be imposed.

In addition, you are required to forfeit any property involved with the offense and any property traceable to that property. In the agreement with the Government, you agreed to the entry of a forfeiture money judgment in the amount of \$6,489.

And this must be paid at least 30 days before your sentencing. Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: In addition, if you are not a citizen of the United States, another consequence of pleading guilty may be that you're deported from the country and will be forbidden from re-entering the country without the permission of the Attorney General or some other authority. And you could be denied citizenship.

Removal on other immigration consequences will be the subject of a separate proceeding. No one, including your lawyer or the Court, can predict with certainty the effect of your conviction on your immigration status.

1 But if you're not a citizen, you should presume or you 2 should assume that you will be deported following conviction by 3 trial or quilty plea. 4 Do you understand that there may be immigration 5 consequences to your quilty plea if you're not a citizen? 6 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 7 THE COURT: All right. Do you understand all the 8 consequences of pleading quilty that I've just described to you? 9 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 10 THE COURT: Let's turn now to sentencing. If you do 11 plead guilty, District Judge Rachel Kovner will sentence you. 12 I'll briefly review how Judge Kovner will determine your 13 sentence when the time comes. 14 Did you have a chance to talk to Ms. Sharkey about 15 sentencing? 16 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 17 THE COURT: Ms. Sharkey, did you discuss with Mr. 18 Garcon how Judge Kovner will likely use the statutory penalties, 19 the Sentencing Guidelines, and the 3553 factors to arrive at an 20 appropriate sentence? 21 MS. SHARKEY: Yes. 22 THE COURT: In your view, does Mr. Garcon understand 23 the process that Judge Kovner will use to arrive at a sentence? 24 MS. SHARKEY: Yes. 25 THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

1 MS. SHARKEY: Thank you. 2 THE COURT: Mr. Garcon, the crime to which you're 3 pleading guilty carries the potential consequences I've 4 described a moment ago. 5 To determine what your sentence actually will be, 6 Judge Kovner must consider something called the Sentencing 7 Guidelines. 8 They are just that. They are a guide to help the 9 Court determine whether there should be a prison term and if so 10 for how long, whether Supervised Release should be imposed, and 11 whether there should be a fine. The Guidelines are not 12 mandatory, but the Court is required to consider them. 13 Ms. Zuckerwise, can you state on the record what the 14 Government estimates to be the range of the sentence under the 15 Sentencing Guidelines? 16 MS. ZUCKERWISE: Yes, Your Honor. The Government 17 estimates the range to be zero to six months. 18 THE COURT: Okay. 19 And Ms. Sharkey, is there any disagreement with that 20 estimate that you want to put on the record? 21 MS. SHARKEY: No, Judge. 2.2 THE COURT: Thank you. 23 Mr. Garcon, I want to emphasize that what the

Government just described is an estimate based on what the

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Government knows today.

Even if you're sentenced to something different from what the Government has estimated the Sentencing Guideline range will be, you will not allowed to withdraw your plea of guilty.

Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: The Government's estimate is also not binding on Judge Kovner. Judge Kovner will do her own Sentencing Guideline calculation. And that is the calculation that will be used at sentencing.

The Sentencing Guidelines themselves allow a judge in some circumstances to depart upward or downward from the advisory Guideline range.

In addition, the law also requires the judge to consider another set of factors, which include the seriousness of the crime you committed, your history and background, the need for punishment, and the need to deter you and others from committing crimes. These are called the 3553 factors.

After taking all these things into consideration,

Judge Kovner may sentence you to something higher or lower than
the range called for by the advisory Sentencing Guidelines. Do
you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: The important thing for you to know at this point is that until you are sentenced, no one can tell you exactly what your sentence will be, not your lawyer, not the

Government, not me, and not Judge Kovner. Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. To help calculate the Guideline applicable to your case and evaluate the 3553 factors, Judge Kovner will get a Pre-Sentence Report from Probation. The report will be about you, your history and background, the charge, and other relevant matters.

The Probation Department will do its own Guideline calculation. And will also recommend a sentence that it believes is appropriate.

You and your lawyer, as well as the Government, will have an opportunity to see the report and Probation's Guideline calculations, and to challenge it in any way. Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Judge Kovner will then hold a sentencing hearing. Your lawyer and the Government may provide -- present arguments, witnesses, and evidence on any sentencing issue.

You may bring family and friends to Court to support you. You will also have a chance to tell Judge Kovner anything you want before she sentences you. Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Judge Kovner will use the Pre-Sentence
Report and all the other information, recommendations, and
arguments that she receives, so she can calculate and consider

1 the applicable Guideline range, weigh the 3553 factors, and 2 determine your sentence, do you understand? 3 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 4 THE COURT: Under some circumstances, you or the 5 Government may have the right to appeal any sentence imposed on 6 you. 7 You may also appeal your conviction, if you believe 8 that your quilty plea today was somehow unlawful or involuntary 9 and there was -- or if there was some other fundamental defect 10 in these proceedings. 11 There are also other ways for you to collaterally 12 challenge your sentence or conviction by filing a petition with 13 the Court. Do you understand? 14 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 15 THE COURT: In the agreement that you signed with the 16 Government, however, you agreed that you will not file an appeal 17 or otherwise challenge your conviction or sentence, so long as 18 the Court imposes a term of imprisonment of six months or less. 19 Do you understand that's what you agreed to? 20 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 21 THE COURT: Has anyone forced you or threatened you to 22 make you waive your rights or -- your rights to appeal or other 23 rights? 24 THE DEFENDANT: No.

THE COURT: And as I understand it in the agreement,

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1
      the Government agrees to dismiss Count 2 of the indictment,
 2
      Aggravated Identity Theft, and also not to bring additional
 3
      criminal charges for the facts described in the indictment.
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                Ms. Zuckerwise, is there anything else?
 5
                MS. ZUCKERWISE: Nothing else, Your Honor.
 6
                THE COURT: All right. And Ms. Sharkey, do you know
 7
     of any reason why Mr. Garcon should not plead quilty?
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                MS. SHARKEY: I do not, Judge.
 9
                THE COURT: And do you -- are you aware of any viable
10
      legal defense to the charge?
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                MS. SHARKEY: No.
12
                THE COURT: Thank you.
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                Mr. Garcon, do you have any questions you would like
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      to ask me about your rights, the charge, the agreement, or
15
      anything else before we proceed?
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                THE DEFENDANT: No, Your Honor.
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                THE COURT: All right, are you ready to plea at this
18
     time?
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                THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
20
                THE COURT: Mr. Garcon, what is your plea to
21
      committing access device fraud, guilty or not guilty?
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                THE DEFENDANT: Guilty.
23
                THE COURT: Are you making this plea of guilty
24
     voluntarily and of your own free will?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
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1 THE COURT: Has anyone threatened or forced you to 2 plead quilty? 3 THE DEFENDANT: No. 4 THE COURT: Has anyone made any promise to you as to 5 what your sentence will be? 6 THE DEFENDANT: No. 7 THE COURT: I read a portion of the indictment to you 8 a few minutes ago. And now I want you to tell me in your own 9 words what you did between August 2019 and May 2020 to commit 10 access device fraud? 11 THE DEFENDANT: I agreed to create cards access device. And second of all, I took and used other people's 12 13 credit cards. Within a one-year period, I obtained and things 14 of value over \$1,000. 15 And I did so knowingly with intent to defraud the 16 rightful owner. And I understand that affect interstate and 17 foreign commerce. 18 THE COURT: Okay, and did you have permission from the 19 owners of the credit cards to use them? 20 THE DEFENDANT: No. 21 THE COURT: Ms. Zuckerwise, is there anything else? 22 MS. ZUCKERWISE: Your Honor, some of this, the 23 Government would ask if the Defendant would agree that some of 24 this conduct occurred in Brooklyn and again within the period, 25 August 2019 through May 2020.

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1
               THE COURT: Okay.
 2
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
 3
               THE COURT: Okay, you are in Brooklyn --
 4
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
 5
               THE COURT: -- when you did these things?
 6
               THE DEFENDANT: Uh-huh.
 7
                THE COURT: Okay, and the time period was between
 8
     August 2019 and May 2020, is that --
 9
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
10
               THE COURT: Okay. Anything else?
11
               MS. ZUCKERWISE: Nothing from the Government, Your
12
     Honor.
13
               THE COURT: All right, Ms. Sharkey, is there anything
14
     else I need to go over?
15
               MS. SHARKEY: No, thank you, Judge.
16
               THE COURT: All right, thank you.
17
               Mr. Garcon, based on the information that's been given
18
     to me, I find that you're fully competent and capable of
19
     entering an informed plea, that you are acting voluntarily, and
20
     that you fully understand the charge, your rights, and the
21
     consequences of your plea.
22
                I also find that there is a factual basis for your
23
     plea. I will therefore recommend that your plea of guilty to
24
     access device fraud be accepted.
25
               The next step, Mr. Garcon, is that you'll meet with
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